The Courier.

N°. 479. FRIDAY, December 12, 1794. [Vol. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them, in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honourable, the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, to the Estate and Effects of Rasoo Vatty Vencatachilla Naick, deceased, to be granted to Commache Ummah, as Widow and Relict to the said deceased.

JOHN WILKINSON, Proctor.

Town Hall, 2d December, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this Day made in the King's Ordinary, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Chulla Poonéva Colvah Braminy, deceased, to be granted to Chulla Kistnah, as Son and Heir to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 2d December, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this Day made in the King's Ordinary, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Chulla Vencatachellah Braminy, deceased, to be granted to Chulla Kistnah, as Nephew to the said deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 2d December, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS Captain Francis Cookson, late of the 2d Battalion of European Infantry, died intestate, at Fort St. George, an inventory of his effects was taken agreeable to the Articles of War, and disposed of by Publick sale, to pay Servant's wages and Funeral expences. The ballance of Cash, remaining in my hands is ready to be delivered to any person or Persons, duly authorised to receive the same.

J. BILCLIFFE, Lieut. Colonel.

Ellore, 15th November, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having claims upon the Estate of the deceased, Captain William Bruce, late of this Establishment, are desired to present them to Lieutenant Patrick Bruce, Madras, who will discharge the same, on their being properly authenticated.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SHORTLY will be exposed for Sale, a variety of Marine Stores, of every description, belonging to the Estate of the late Hugh Boyd, Esq.—The Stores may be viewed upon an Application to the Courier Office, where a list of them is left.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Public are respectfully informed that by virtue of a Power of Attorney, granted to Messrs. BROWN AND ASHTON, of Fort St. George:—They have full authority to receive all Bills for Subscriptions, for the Madras Courier, since the first of June last, and for which they will grant full and sufficient Receipts.

A CARD.

THE Managers of the Madras Courier, would consider it as a particular favor of Gentlemen residing at out stations who have been pleased to favor them with their Subscriptions, and who have Agents at Madras, would be pleased to order the amount of their Subscription Bills to be paid here, as it will save the Managers a great deal of trouble and expence.

Fort St. George: 10th December, 1794.

DISTRESS.

THE Widow and Child of a Deceased Soldier, return their grateful thanks for three Pagodas, left for them at the Courier Office—and they humbly solicit the attention of the Benevolent, to their forlorn and hapless situation.

Donations, however small, will be received for this distressed Family at the Courier Office.

PERSIAN BOOKS.

A FEW CHOICE

Persian Books,

And Translations from that Language,

Are now for sale,

AT THE

MADRAS LIBRARY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PROPRIETORS of the MADRAS CIRCULATING LIBRARY, impressed with those sentiments of gratitude, which the liberal patronage of a generous Public has not failed to inspire, have to hope that their humble acknowledgements, and grateful thanks will be accepted by that Public whose future and continued favors, they very respectfully solicit.—They have to add, that a valuable collection of French, and other Books, which time did not permit them to insert in their Catalogue, will speedily be arranged, and added to the LIBRARY, so as very nearly to complete the number of Books first announced to the Public.

Since the first opening of the Library, the Proprietors have not failed to make every possible addition to its value, by increasing the number of Books composing it—they have already purchased 500 additional Volumes; many of which are scarce, and the whole of them valuable productions—these, with whatever additions, time and industry may enable them to acquire, will be presented to the Public in a new, and revised Catalogue, which it is hoped will not be found deficient either in the number of Books enumerated, or the quality of the selection.

One entire set of Books, will be readily furnished to Subscribers, if desired, and without any additional charge being made—at the same time, it is hoped, that the infant state of the Library will plead for their being returned as speedily as may suit the convenience of the Subscriber.

From the additions which the Proprietors are daily making, on the spot; and from the number of Books which they have ordered and expect to receive, very shortly from England, they hope to be enabled to furnish Gentlemen at out-stations (nor exceeding an hundred miles from the presidency) with Books, in as regular a manner as they do to those with whose Subscriptions they are honored, at the Presidency—the charge will be in a reasonable proportion, to the distance to which the Books may be sent.

Catalogues will be delivered Gratis to Subscribers.

The Proprietors hope, that Gentlemen favoring them with their Subscriptions, will be pleased to forward the Monthly Amount to them—as the nature of the concern, and particularly in the present early stage of its establishment, does not permit the keeping of Peons for collection, or admit of Books being opened, and Book-keepers entertained, for the purpose of registering the moderate sum, at which each monthly Subscription has been fixed by the Proprietors of the Library.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Members of the MADRAS COMMERCIAL SOCIETY, beg leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that the Business of the said SOCIETY, will in future be conducted in that large and commodious House, in the Black Town, known by the name of AGAVALLY'S HOUSE; and they request, that all applications for Insurance, and other Business, within the Plan of the Society, may hereafter be addressed to Mr. John D' Monte.

The Public are also informed, that the MADRAS COMMERCIAL SOCIETY, continue to lend money on Bottomry, or Respondentia; on Mortgages of every denomination, and other Securities, as also to discount Transferable Paper, on moderate and eligible terms.

Madras, 3d December, 1794.

A CARD.

William Leamy,

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public that, from recent advices from China; he has reason to expect that his Investment of China Goods, will arrive here about the latter end of this, or early in the ensuing month.

Leamy having, early in the month of June last, despatched a Gentleman from hence, who had been many years in the China trade, with instructions, and every other reason requisite, to lay in his Investment, has every reason to hope, that it will be composed of the best Articles, in their several kinds, that can be procured in the China market.

Ladies and Gentlemen residing at a distance, who may please to favour Leamy, with their orders will be sure to receive the goods, so soon after the arrival of the ships, as possible.

Fort St. George: 18th December, 1794.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

RACE STAND, DECEMBER *the 2d,* 1794.

THE MADRAS RACES will commence in JANUARY next; the days of Running as follow:

MONDAY the 26th, the MAIDEN SUBSCRIPTION, Fifty Pounds each (P. P.) weight nine stone, one three, mile heat—the SUBSCRIPTION will be kept open until the 20th, when it will be finally closed.

The same day a PURSE of TWO HUNDRED PAGODAS, for all untrained Horses, Mares, &c. carrying nine stone, the best of three two-mile heats.

WEDNESDAY the 28th, the LADIES' PLATE, one hundred Pounds, for all Horses, Mares, &c. weight for age and inches; fourteen hands, aged; carrying nine stone, the best of three two mile heats.

SATURDAY the 31st, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, for all Horses, Mares, &c. carrying nine stone, the best of three three, mile heats.

The Running according to the KING'S PLATE ARTICLES: any difference that may eventually arise, will be settled by the decision of the Committee.

All Horses to be entered SIX DAY's prior to each respective day of running; paying FIVE PAGODAS entrance, or DOUBLE at the POST; the entrance Money to compose a SWEEPSTAKE for a SECOND RACE on the LAST day free to all *untrained* HORSES, MARES, &c. that never won PLATE, PURSE, or SWEEPSTAKE, one three-mile heat *catch weight*: the HORSES intended for the SWEEPS-TAKE must be entered the day before, as none will be permitted to enter at the POST.

The CLERK of the COURSE will open a *match Book* for the purpose of REGISTERING Horses, &c. for the MAIDEN SUBSCRIPTION, matched or entered, for the ensuing meeting.

BENJ. FREND, Clerk Course.

IN THE PRESS,

(AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,)

A SMALL COLLECTION OF

MISCELLANEOUS POETRY,

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED,

Chiefly Local, and the Subjects confined to India

BY AN OFFICER,

CONSISTING OF

A POETICAL PREFACE,
The Indian Campaign,
The Times, or a new Bow Wow Song,
Verses written, during a severe Illness at Wartiore,
A Song, on the Institution of the Roving Club, at Tanjore,
A new Song on the Anniversary of St. Andrew.
Lines addressed to Lieut. H—ne of the Bengal Establishment, since deceased,
A Poetical Letter, descriptive of Camp, Field Days, &c. at Sheveram, and the new stations of the different Corps,
A Poetical Letter, descriptive of the Review, &c. at Sheveram.

To which will be added,

A List of the Subscribers.

Subscriptions, at two Pagodas each, received by Messrs. Brown and Ashton, Fort St. George, and at Mr. Joseph Cooper's, Printer, Calcutta.

The Work to be printed on Superfine Paper, in 8vo.

Subscriptions to be paid at the time of delivery.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT.

At the commencement of the year,

WILL BE PUBLISHED,

The Madras Almanac,

For 1795.

CALCULATED AT THE

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

THIS Almanac contains many New Articles, and Tables—A list of the Honorable Company's Servants, &c. &c. it is added, the calculations are made to great exactness, and so sured that the Mariner, in possession of this work will need no other in computing his daily observation.

This Almanac will be had of Mr. John Hunter.

BENGAL LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be Sold by Mr. Hunter, at Eleven Pagodas each.

THE Lottery is postponed to the 15th of December, on account of the wheel being occupied by another, which will be done by that time.—The Money for paying the Prizes is lodged in the Hindostan Bank, Calcutta.

Fort St. George, October 13th, 1794.

TONTINE.

PROPOSAL,

FOR ESTABLISHING A TONTINE,

At Madras,

For the benefit of Children.

THE great advantages arising from the Tontine, established some years ago at Calcutta, for the benefit of Children, induces the present proposers to submit to the Public the outlines of a plan for a similar institution at Madras.

First. That the sum of two hundred and fifty Star Pagodas be paid for each share upon the Commencement of the plan, and that any number of share, may be Subscribed for on one life.

Second. That the Children Subscribed for be devided into five Classes according to their different ages, and Registered by name, together with that of their Parents or Gaurdians.

FIRST CLASS.

From the age of one day, to twelve months the whole amount Subscribed for in this Class to be divided at the end of Fifteen years, amongst the Surviving Children.

SECOND CLASS.

From twelve months to two years; to be divided in the like manner, at the end of fourteen years.

THIRD CLASS.

From two to five years: to be divided at the end of twelve years.

FOURTH CLASS.

From five to eight years; to be divided at the end of nine years.

FIFTH CLASS.

From eight to twelve years: to be divided at the end of six years.

Third. That no Class shall be established unless there are five shares Subscribed for in that Class; but in case a less number are Subscribed, the Children to be received into the Class to which their age appproaches nearest.

Fourth. That the accounts of each Class shall be kept separate and distinct, and the whole amount vested in Company's Paper, or other Securities, the growing interest to be applied in like manner, and the whole principal and interest divided amongst the Survivors of each Class, at the expiration of the periods before mentioned.

Fifth. That as soon as fifty shares are Subscribed, a Meeting of the Subscribers to be called, and the plan carried into execution under the direction of a committee of five of the Number resident in Madras.

Sixth. That the Committee be chosen by a majority of the members then present, to continue for twelve months, when a new Committee shall in like manner be chosen, and so on until the conclusion of the longest period, for which purpose a general meeting of the Subscribers shall be held every Twelve months.

Seventh. That the whole executive business shall be conducted by a Secretary, to be chosen by a majority of the Subscribers who is to act under the Direction of the Committee, for the time being, and who shall be allowed the usual Commission and brokerage paid to Houses of Agency in Madras for transacting the business.

The advantages attending such an Institution are many obvious. The expence of One Share is so moderate as to be within the compass of most men, and to those who find it convenient to take three or four Shares it will be Securing an ample provision for the Child to whose life the Subscription is attached; and which by being paid in at first puts it out of the Power of chance to deprive the Child of its right, which might not be the case, was it a monthly Subscription, a great portion of which, is often lost to Subscribers from unforeseen subsequent causes, or neglect in the promptitude of payment; a circumstances the more likely to happen in the event of Subscribers removing from this Country, but such casual forfeiture is guarded against in the present plan, which will be found to be an easy and advantageous mode of providing for a Child.

The names of some of the most distinguished and judicious persons in India, are amongst those who subscribed to the Infant Tontine of Bengal. This is sufficient to mark the nature of such an Institution as being both respectable and beneficial.

Those Children holding one Share in the first Class will in the nature of things have at least from twelve to fifteen hundred Pagodas, to receive in their Sixteenth Year. Which by proper management ought nearly to double itself by the time the Child is of age. The Second, and following Classes, will have Something less in proportion to receive—but to the last Class, that which is to be divided in Six years; Five hundred Pagodas will at least be Shared.

Subscriptions to this TONTINE will be received on the 1st of January next, at the House of Messrs. DRING, GORDON, and HAMILTON, Fort St. George.

Fort St. George, 10th December 1794.

IN THE PRESS.

(AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

THE MADRAS ALMANAC.

For the Year 1795.

CONTAINING

Calculated to the Meridan of Fort St. George and ſerving for the Eaſt Indies in general and the Carnatic in particular.

COMMON Notes and Moveable Feaſts, Eclipſes and other Phenomena for 1795.

The Almanac,—wherein is Shewn the Suns Declination calculated to the neereſt full minute, Moon on the Mederian, Equation of Time, Moons Phaſes and various other particulars.

A Table of the Latitudes, and Longitudes, &c. of ſome of the principal places in the Eaſt Indies.

A Table of the Sun's riſing and ſetting, adapted to the Latitudes in the foregoing table.

A Table for reducing the Moon's Paſſage over the Meridian, &c.

A Table ſhewing the time the Planets will be on the Meridian, or nearly ſo at Madras.

A Table of the Viſible Eclipſes of Jupiter's firſt and ſecond Satellites.

A Table of the Sun and Moon's Semidiameters, and the Moon's Horizontal Parrallax.

A Table of the Right Aſcenſion and Declination of ſome of the principal fixed Stars.

The Solar Syſtem.

Chronological Events.

Tables of Money, Weights and Meaſures at various places in the Eaſt Indies.

A ſhort and Compendious Table of Intereſt at 6 and 8 per cent per annum in Star Pagodas, Sicca and Bombay Rupees.

A Table for reducing Star Pagodas and Rupees, into Country Pagodas, &c.

A Table ſhewing the price of a Garce, the value of a Marcal and Meaſure.

A Table of the Angles, the Hour lines in Horizontal and South Vertical Sun Dial's make with the Meridian.

Roads from Madras, &c.

Regulations of the Police.

Governors of Fort St. George:

Liſt of the Honorable Company's Civil Servant, on the Coaſt of Coromandel.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Bond Creditors of the late, Mr. John Hall, that a further dividend will be made on the principal of their reſpective claims, on Tueſday the 30th Inſtant, and they are requeſted, to bring their Bonds, to the office of the Adminiſtrators, in the Fort, on or before the 27th. Inſtant, that Receipts may be wrote on them

Madras, 11th December, 1794.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
ON Saturday, the 13th of December,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.
The undermentioned articles,

ONE Silver Tea Kettle—one ditto Bowl—one Table Croſs—one Silver Soup Tureen—one pair ditto Goblets—one caſe of Mathematical Inſtruments, Silver mounted—a capital double Barrelled G[illegible], by Mortimer, with gold pan, touch hole, &c. in Mahogany caſe—one large Tool Cheſt, complete—three Mahogany Dining Tables—one Billiard Table—a few ſetts of Carriage Braces—Poſtilion Saddles, Brandy in Bottles—a few Jars of Mince Meat—Garden Seeds and Herbs,

And a variety of other articles.

The ſame day will be ſold.

A few bags of Bengal Salt Petre.

And a ſtrong Horſe, Bandy, and Harneſs, Complete.

ALSO

A quantity of Northward
LONG CLOTH AND IZAREES.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
ON Monday, the 15th December,
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
By order of Veragoo, the Son and Heir of School Vencaty, deceaſed,
Who was Attorney and Creditor of
Mr. Edmund Bengough,
Deceaſed.

ONE Hundred and thirty Sets of Maps, of the Eaſt India, Company's Lands, on the Coaſt of Coromandel, from an Actual Survey, made by Thomas Barnard.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
ON Monday, the 22d of December,

A SMALL Spot of Ground at Kilpauck, pleaſantly ſituated on the Banks of the River, meaſures from N. to S. 480 feet, from E. to W. 170 feet, contains between 3 or 400 Trees, chiefly Fruit, and Cocoanut Trees.

The Bill of Sale may be ſeen, at Mr. Robert Henderſon's, and any Gentlemen deſirous to become a purchaſer, may have the Ground for five hundred and eighty Pagodas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE SALE OF THE LATE
Charles Floyer, Eſqs
Effects, Advertiſed in the laſt Courier,
To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE.
This day Friday, the 12th December,
is neceſſarily poſtponed to Friday next the 19th Inſtant.
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
Printed Catalogues, ſpecifying the particulars thereof, will be diſtributed two days previous to the day of Sale.

Fort St. George: December, 1794.

BY ORDER OF THE
Adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late
Captain James Mayo.
To be ſold by public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,
At their Rooms,
ON Monday the 15th Inſtant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
The undermentioned articles,
VIZ.

SILVER Plate—Houſehold Furniture—China, and Glaſs Ware—Wearing Apparel—Books—Long Cloth—Seed—Pearls—Maſts, Oars—Boat Grapnails—Ship Blocks—and Cordage—Spirits of Wine—Madeira in Pipes and Bottles—French and Engliſh Claret—Porter and Cyder—Cooper's Tools—Sheet Copper—Horſe Gram—About two Gorge of Chintz, and about five Corge of Shawl Hankerchiefs—Muſkets, Piſtols and Cavalry Swords—and A quantity of Sugar Candy.

BY ORDER OF THE
Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of the late
Captain James Mayo,
To be ſold by Public Auction.
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,
AT THEIR ROOMS
ON the 3d day of January next,
PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
A Houſe and Garden,
known by the name of
Mr. Webſter's,
GARDEN HOUSE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Bond Creditors of the late, Charles Floyer Eſqr, are requeſted to meet, at the Exchange Committee Room, at 12 o'clock on Saturday the 13th inſtant, on particular buſineſs.

Madras 11th December 1794.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

AS many of your READERS may be ordered by their Phyſicians to confine themſelves ſtrictly to a *vegetable diet*, it will afford pleaſure to you for their ſakes, and it will prove matter of great conſolation to them, that I have it in my power to communicate to you, and to them through your means, a Recepie of the hi heſt antiquity, for preparing a moſt ſalubrious *compound vegetable ſubſtance* for aliment, which although it has been ſo long in uſe among us (and how it came to be ſo, heaven knows,) we have hitherto totally miſunderſtood.

This valuable recepie has been ſent to me by my worthy friend AARON LEVI, of Cochin, who very lately received it from a learned RABBI, a relation of his, returned from JERUSALEM, who met with it in the courſe of his travels through Arabia Petrea, engraved on a plate of braſs, which he found among the ruins of a city, which he has no doubt, was the firſt built city in the world, namely, the CITY of ENOCH, built by *Cain*, many years before the Deluge.

My friend AARON LEVI agrees entirely with his relation the [illegible]ned RABBI, in his opinion of the antiquity of this brazen plate, and aſſures me, that he learns from the *Talmud*, (which we all know hands down to us the traditions of many of the earlieſt tranſactions which Moſes did not think it neceſſary to record) that the country which we now call *Arabia Petrea* is the identical land of NOD, ſpoken of by MOSES as the country to which *Cain* was expulſed from *Paradiſe*, and in which he built the city called after his ſon *Enoch*—and he has no doubt, but that this recepie was written by ſome of the very early decendants of *Cain*, ſeeing that the character uſed is the Phœnician, which he underſtands as well as he does the Hebrew, and which he is quite certain, from the ſame indubitable authority, was the language to which *Cain* had recourſe when he was driven from the divine preſence, and of conſequence prohibited from the uſe of the ſacred and firſt language of man.

And he is the more fully convinced in his mind, that the learned RABBI is right, as MOSES has recorded, that *Cain's* family were *tillers of the ground*, of courſe ſuch as turned their ſtudies to the production of *vegetable ſubſtances*, and that in that family alone aroſe ſuch as were workers in braſs, and ſuch as had cattle.

The tranſlation which my friend AARON has ſent to me, is into the *Malabar language*, I hope, however, that with the aſſiſtance of my writer Vencatachilum, I have put it into tollerable Engliſh.

Take of peaſe, beans, wheat, oats, barley, paddy, or any kind of grain or pulſe, alſo of their ſeveral ſtraws or leaves, alſo of any kind of ſweet herbage, or of green or dry graſs, turnip-tops or bottoms, as much as may be neceſſary; introduce them daily, and frequently by the mouth, into a young Bull, which you are to uſe by way of DIGESTER where they will ferment, concoct, and digeſt, and when they have done ſo for a ſufficient length of time, of which you will be able to judge by a conſtant attention to your DIGESTER—you muſt place your BULL-DIGESTER near to another DIGESTER, but ſomewhat differing in formation, and by a very ſimple proceſs, the eſſence of your vegetable compound will be transfuſed to the ſecond DIGESTER, where it will acquire a new form, and increaſe in bulk; but to inſure this, you muſt daily in like manner put into this ſecond DIGESTER a ſufficient ſupply of the like vegetable productions. After nine moons, your ſecond DIGESTER will yield to you the compound vegetable ſubſtance which paſt all doubt, conſtitutes the moſt delectable *vegetable aliment*, and which being improved to a certain ſize, by means which I ſhall hereafter deſcribe, you muſt wound with ſome ſharp inſtrument, ſo that it may ſufficiently diſcharge a certain red juice which is not wholeſome, you are then carefully to ſtrip off the rind or ſkin, and to open it longitudinally, by which means you may clear it of its inward parts, ſome of which are not wholeſome, and muſt be thrown away, but others may be prepared for uſe.

This being done, you may cut your compound vegetable ſubſtance into *ſlices*, or divide it to your pleaſure, and *bake, boil, broil, roaſt*, or *ſtew* it, and you will find it a moſt nutritious diet, being an *Eſſence* extracted from a judicious admixture, and preparation of the *ſweeteſt vegetables*, which the earth alone produces. You may render it more palatable and yet ſtrictly *vegetable* by ſprinkling upon it the powder of any dried aromatic ſimple vegetable production, ſuch as ginger or *pepper*, and if you are not too ſcrupulouſly determined to adhere entirely to what is vegetable, you may greatly improve its taſte by uſing a little *ſalt* with it, but I would wiſh you to avoid the uſe of ſea ſalt.

Your DIGESTER will yield to you two liquid and one unctuous excretions, all of which are highly uſeful, the choiceſt of the *liquid excretions*, is white in colour, and ſweet to the taſte, and affords in itſelf a very wholeſome nouriſhment, and it is that which you muſt apply, to improve the ſize of your *compound vegetable production*, which arrives in about ſix weeks to its moſt delectable ſtate.

It may, however not be amiſs to encreaſe it to a larger ſize, to which end you muſt deſiſt from the farther application of the liquid excretion, and apply to it daily and frequently, a ſupply of delicate vegetables, as you did to your DIGESTER, the whole powers and properties of which you will find it to poſſeſs. By this means you may bring it to a large ſize, and keep it by you for uſe, for which you may prepare it whenever you pleaſe, preciſely as before directed, and you will find it equally nouriſhing, but ſomewhat differing in colour and flavour.

If you do not chuſe to deſtroy it, as it will now have acquired all the properties of a complete DIGESTER, you may by repeating your proceſs procure a ſucceſſion of them to any amount, which is what I would recommend you to do, till you have a ſufficient ſtock of theſe *compound vegetable ſubſtances*, to admit of your uſing them in common as food, both for you and your poſterity.

However you uſe it, you will find it much improved by the following means.

Take of the white liquid excretion as much as will anſwer your purpoſe, and ſhake it about continually in an earthen veſſel till you find it ſeparate, part into a concrete white ſubſtance, and part into a thinner liquid, rub this concrete over your compound vegetable ſubſtance when it has been ſufficiently warmed by the fire, and this with the aromatick vegetable powder before mentioned will render it delicious—and the thiner liquid is an excellent drink; by the uſe of theſe, and the juice of the *Grape* (occaſionally) prepared as I ſhall ſet forth in another table, your whole regimen will be ſtrictly vegetable and yet perfectly grateful to the Palate.

The other liquid excretion which your DIGESTER will afford to you is as thin as water, tinged with a ſaffron colour, and ſomewhat ſalt to the taſte, it is not only pleaſant, but uſeful; and you ſhould drink it occaſionally as a medicine. you will find it an excellent Cathartic and Diuretic.

The *Unctuous excretion* may be uſed for ſeveral valuable purpoſes, of which more in another table, at preſent ſuffice it to ſay that dried, it makes exceeding *good fuel*.

I have now ſaid ſufficient to inſtruct you that your *diet*, one ſort of your *drink*, your *medicine*, and your *fuel* may be all ſupplied to you from this one compound vegetable ſubſtance.

In other tables, I ſhall teach you, that your houſes and rayment may be fabricated from ſimple vegetable productions, and I ſhall prove to you, that by varying your DIGESTERS, you may vary the flavour of your compound; I have already ſucceſsfully tried the experiment with ſeveral DIGESTERS, ſuch as goats, ſheep, deer, hares, rabbits, and ſundry fowls of the air, but as I have found ſome of the latter, in ſpite of all my care, very fiſhy, I would have you totally abſtain from the uſe of them, or uſe them with great caution, if your wiſh is to conduct yourſelf temperately, and to attain longevity, which cannot be the caſe, if you deviate from the ſtrict vegetable regimen.

I cannot SIR, communicate to you this valuable manuſcript without adding a few obſervations which occur to myſelf.

When I recollect how turbulent, profligate, and licentious, the *Boatmen* and *Fiſhwomen* of all Countries are, which is doubtleſs owing to the *fiſhineſs* of their *aliment*, I cannot ſufficiently admire the profound ſagacity of this antideluvian Doctor in ſo ſtrictly cautioning his diſciples againſt any food that might peradventure be *fiſhy*—doubtleſs man was placed upon the Earth that he might draw his nouriſhment from the productions thereof, and fowls were diſperſed in the air, and fiſhes in the water that they might be out of his reach—This ſage admonition to abſtain from *things fiſhy*, at once points out the cauſes of the great *enormities* which have lately been committed in FRANCE, which aſſuredly would never have gone to the length they have, but for the POISSARDES.

How lamentable then, is it to reflect upon the ignorance of *Chriſtian Catholic Doctors*, who have uniformly but moſt ignorantly recommended a *fiſh diet* to their *diſciples*—Oh! that the FRENCH NATION had known this work, and attending to the valuable advice it contains, driven out the POISSARDS!

The BRAMINS are certainly a wiſe people, and I am aſſured they never eat fiſh—their law, it is true, reſtricts them to a vegetable diet—but whence could they derive it—notwithſtanding they boaſt the antiquity of their Shanſcrit Scriptures, and aſſert, that they alone contain all knowledge—it is clear they cannot contain any full copy of this manuſcript, ſince they do not uſe as food this compound vegetable production, ſome fragment, however, may have reached them, ſince they know and practiſe the preſcribed uſes of the the *two liquid excretions*—they alſo, I believe, make ſome uſe of the *concrete ſubſtance* produced from one of them, and of the thinner liquor ſo produced, and they alſo uſe the unctuous excretion for fuel, and in various other ways—it is poſſible, however, that they may have diſcovered theſe things by much ſtudy, as we muſt ſuppoſe Cain's deſcendant did.

It is moſt ſingular, SIR, that we Europeans have moſt of us long had in our kitchens a cooking utenſil called a DIGESTER, though I believe few of us had any idea of its remote origin, and it is worthy of remark, that we practice the whole of this Sages leſſons, without having among us any idea or tradition, how we acquired the knowledge.

I ſay the whole, becauſe although we have done it ignorantly, and upon miſtaken ideas we certainly do all eat Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c. we uſe alſo ſpices, ſalt, and butter, and we drink wine and butter-milk—and I have no doubt, our uſe of bread, cheeſe, and ſeveral other compound vegetable productions originates from this ſame remote vegetable preſcribing Doctor, though we do not know it, or how we came by the practice, to him alſo no doubt the *Inhabitants* of *Lincolnſhire*, and ſome other counties in the Iſland of Great Britain, are indebted for the *ſoap* and *fire* they uſe, which are preciſely the unctuous

excretion, as may be learned from a manuscript in the Cottonian Library.

HORTENSIUS.

Armenian Street,
Black Town, Madras, Nov. 21st, 1794.

P. S. Quere—May it not be from some tradition of this discovery so important to man, that the *Egyptians* worshipped the *Bull*, under the title of the *God Apis*, and the *Hindoos* to this day reverence the *Cow*—though neither knew them as the superlative of VEGETABLE DIET!

That great natural Philosopher BUFFON, was very near discovering this secret, as may be seen in his description of the Ox, and sundry other parts of his Natural History—unfortunately, however, he bewildered himself with his organized Molecules; they must be either vegetable or animal, and whatever they are, every thing else that has life, (even vegetative life) must be. What a pity it is, he did not live to see this manuscript!

CORRESPONDENCE.

THEMESTOCLES was received so late in the afternoon of Yesterday, as to preclude insertion in this day's Paper—he shall certainly have place in our next.

TACITUS is received, and shall appear in our next Courier.

GAYANNE is inadmissable—his Essay tends to disturb the domestic Happiness of an Individual.

To ANTI-BURKITE, we have only to say—"*Something too much of this*"—his Letter will be returned if called for.

A LOYALIST is received.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

DECEMBER 12th, 1794.

LORD HOBART, we are informed, intends very shortly to proceed on a tour through certain parts of the Carnatic, particularly those which from interesting situations, display the cultivation of the country, and the Military stations appointed for its defence.

MR. ALDERMAN ROEBUCK will be sworn in as MAYOR, for the ensuing year, on Saturday next, before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

RICHARD BOROUGH, *Esquire*, will at the same time take the oaths, as SHERIFF of Madras and its dependencies.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

LIONEL PLACE, *Esq.* appointed *Collector* in the Northern Divison of the Jaghire.

ROGER DARVALL, *Esq* to be a *Member* of the *Board of Trade*.

JOHN MITFORD *Esq.* to be *Accountant* to the *Board of Revenue*.

JOHN READ *Junior Esq.* to be *Deputy accountant* to the *Board of Revenue*.

The HOLDERNESS Captain Wright, one of the Hon. Company's Extra ships, arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 19th ultimo, she parted from the fleet on the 9th September, off the Cape of Good Hope.

From the following information, copied form the Calcutta Chronicle, it appears that intelligence may be expected by the Echo, eight days later then any by the ships lately arrived at Bengal, as she did not leave England untill the 30th of June.

The Holderness spoke the Echo on the 4th September, in Lat. 34 52 S. Lon. 8-43 E. and parted company with her on the 19th of the same month, in Lat. 38-25 S. Lon. 46-32 E.—There are two Passengers on board the Echo,—names not known.

The Packets of the following ships, composing the first fleet, are now open at the Council House at Calutta for the reception of Letters:—viz.

THE ROSE, WILLIAM PITT,
—— VALENTINE, HOUGHTON,
—— GEN. ELLIOT, BRITANNIA, and
—— CONTRACTOR, HARRIOT, *Packet*.

We do not learn that any of the above ships, are under orders to touch at Madras.

It is said that Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Hay have taken their passage on the Rose, Captain Gray.

Mrs. Addison we hear also intends to return to Europe on the Contractor—Captain Battlett.

On Friday last, Dignum and Erroll, convicted of felony at the late Quarter Sessions, were executed pursuant to their sentence.

The 2d Regiment of European Infantry attended, and were drawn up near the place of execution: Major Mouat addressed the Regiment on this melancholy occasion, in a short, but apposite speech, and tending to impress the dreadful scene upon their minds with the desired force and effect.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St George 5th December 1794.

G. O. *By Government.*

Captain Carlisle to be Commissary of Stores at Trichinopoly, vice O Beirne deceased.

Mr. Robert Gillson, Conductor to be Deputy Commissary of Stores.

Lieutenant Tho. Clark Barrack master in the Northern division permited to resign his office on the 1st day of January next, and directed to deliver over Charge on that day to Lieu. John Taylor who been has appointed to succeed him.

Acting Ensign Edward Henry Collins to be an Acting Lieu. vice Neate dismissed the service, but without prejudice to any of the Gentlemen who may stand above him in the list which will be published hereafter.

7th December 1694.

G. O. *By Government.*

The Right Honble the President in Council has been pleased to resolve at the request of Major Brodie, whose ill state of health will not permit him at present to attend to the duties of his station as senior officer of his Majestys 52 Reg. to appoint that officer to the Command of the Fort and Garrison of Chingleputt, and the Honble Captain Monson to the Command of the Contonment at Secundeimally, vice Major Brodie.

By a letter received from Calcutta, we are informed, that HIS MAJESTY has created *Admiral George Montague*, a BARONET of Great Britain.

The particular reason adduced for His Majesty's having conferred this honourable mark of distinction, is an event mentioned by Mr. Baldwin in his late despatches to this country; namely, ADMIRAL MONTAGUE's having *captured* nearly the whole of the *French Convoy*, bound from America to L'Orient.

The arrivals of the last week have only been two Telinga Vessels, (the first since the breaking up of the Monsoon) from Calcutta.

The vessels remaining in the Roads are the Ships Barrington, and Lucknow, and the Cudabux Snow.

The fall of Rain during the last fortnight, from Ganjam to Cape Comerin, has been so ample, and so continued, as to insure an abundant Corp of Rice, and of every other kind of Grain.

The Darius, Capt. Laughton is arrived at Pegue, from the Coast of Pedier; on the passage she was chased twelve hours, by a French Privateer, but fortunately outsailed her.

On Sunday last the Brig Minish Captain Shean, sailed for Calcutta.

On the 18 ultimo the Imperial Brig Il Kaunitz, commanded by Captain Tennant arrived off Calcutta; passengers, *Mr. Cracraft*, and two *Miss Gowdies*.

Captain Tennant left Ostend on the 26th of May, put into St. Salvador on the Coast of Brazil, in August; and on the 8th Ultimo, met with, a severe gale of wind about two degrees to the eastward of the reefs.

The Nettuno, Captain Hogan, and the Hercules, Captain Carpenter, both from Bengal, had arrived at *Ostend* before Captain Tennant sailed from thence.

A young female of considerable beauty was burnt on the pyre of her husband, an aged Hindoo, on the 18th Ultimo, at Bengal, and within view of Chinsura.

The apprehensions respecting an American declaration of war appear to be little likely to become serious, the concessions made by the British ministry were at once prudent and politic—as the ships in the ports of America on the 17th April last were valued with their cargoes at 15 millions sterling!—the value of ships of the states captured by British cruisers and ships of war amount to four millions sterling.

Lieut. Ralph Hoare, of the 52d Regiment, is we hear, one of the passengers on board the Thetis Indiaman.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the *Honorable Acquittal*, of Captain GEORGE WILSON, of the Royal Artillery, whom we mentioned in a former COURIER, as being under confinement on a suspicion of treasonable Correspondence with the enemy.—The following is a copy of the orders issued by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, upon the occasion of his acquittal:

After Orders, May 29th, 1794.

"His Royal Highness takes the earliest opportunity to acquaint the British army, under his command, that the Court Martial are unanimously of opinion, that the charge alledged against Captain Wilson, viz. "*of carrying on a correspondence with the enemy,*" was *frivolous* and *groundless*; and they therefore most HONOURABLY ACQUIT him.

"His Royal Highness much regrets, that so meritorious an Officer should have suffered under so groundless an assertion."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER,

SIR,

THE following Poem appeared lately in the India Gazette, and I persuade myself, I do not feel more pleasure in transmitting it to you, than you will in communicating a production of no common merit to the Public.

The subject of this Monody is one of the most interesting which can touch the human heart—the death of a friend! a friend who seems to have possessed more varied excellence and higher endowments than are generally allotted to the Sons of Men; who to amiable virtues united lofty sentiments, whose wit was tempered by sensibility, and whose talents were enriched by the acquisitions of learning, and polished by the hand of taste.

Of the author (whoever he may be) I hope I shall be excused for observing, that he appears to have contemplated the character of his departed friend with ardour of affection and discernment of intellect, to have ably pourtrayed those qualities by which he was so eminently distinguished, to have embellished his performance with the tenderness of friendship, and glow of poetic genius, and rendered it not unworthy of the illustrious person, whose memory it embalms.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
D*****

Madras 10th Dec. 1794.

MONODY.

ON THE DEATH OF

HUGH BOYD, Esq.

Late Master-Attendant at Madras.

BY A FRIEND.

——"So Death becomes
"His final remedy! and after life
"Tried in sharp tribulation, and refin'd
"By faith and faithful works, to second life,
"Wak'd in the renovation of the Just,
"Resigns him up with Heaven and Earth
"renew'd."

MILTON.

THE Star of day slow sinks to rest;
Crimson beauties gilt the West;—
The gorgeous orb ascending glows,
O'er yonder Heaven her mantle throws;
Twinkling glories march before,
Diffusing all their sacred store.
—Recede the day——advance thy light,
Magnific majesty of night.
Now downy silence from her moss-clad throne
Spreads wide her silken net around;—
And melancholy stalks alone
On contemplation's ground.
——But hark!—an Elfin voice I hear,
In mourning strains salute mine ear:——
"Haste thee muser come away;—
"Behold yon Herse in black array:—
"The dirge of friendship quick prepare,—
"'Tis BOYD's dust that's borne there."
With aweful pause the knell they ring;—
With aching heart the dirge I sing——
His mighty SPIRIT flits in air!

And art thou fled?——No loftier soul
Sure ever warm'd the human frame;
Thy swelling grandeur scorn'd controul;
Thy fire exalted friendship's name—
Truth to thee outstretch'd her arms;
Virtue hail'd thee from on high;
Benevolence in all her charms,
Bore thee through her kindred sky.
Soaring high on golden wing,
Angelic forms around thee sing;—
Heaven's portals open wide,—
Saints divine attentive guide
Along the purified elemental fire,
And seats thee 'midst the EMPYREAN QUIRE.
Superior now to fortune's dart,
Perpetual will thy blessings be:
Yet pitying friendship's heaving heart
Bursting bleeds, to part with thee!
Impulsive nature here asserts her power;
Unbars the secret gates of palsied grief;
Leads forth pale anguish from her tottering tower,
And gives imprison'd sorrow fond relief:
Warms the cold surface of the frozen ground;
Awakes the lilies from their wintry sleep;
Melts the hard polish of the ice-built mound,
And bids the tender willow rise and weep.
Her genial influence calms my mind oppress'd,
Allays my woe, and soothes my rending breast;
Ope's all the sluices of my perturb'd soul,
And through my heart the ruddy rivers roll.
Now affection—come sweet child,
Offspring dear of all that's mild;
Gentle maid, accept my hand,
And roam with me to yonder land!—
Where the river's sedgy bank
Joins the hallow'd cloister dank,
Where the screeching night-birds cry,
And hovering sprites ascend the sky,
Where fleeting embers dance around,
Where the foot-step's solemn sound
Slow meets the musing wanderer's ear:
Come and o'er the stone let's bend,
That hides our poor, pale, buried friend.
Cold on his humid couch he lies,—
The snowy shroud his limbs enclose;
No light beams o'er his fading eyes;
No warmth his clayey bosom knows.
Shall he no more the circle grace,
The busy world no longer cheer;
No more throw smiles o'er wisdom's face,
Or gaily teach the truth severe;
No more the joyous board adorn,
Or make kind humour hold her sides;
No longer glad the social morn,
Or wit correct that worth derides.
——Is the friendly mansion clos'd,
Where the houseless e'er repos'd,
Where every stranger had a chair,
And mirth and joy were ever there?
Nerveless now its master's hand;
Lifeless now his glowing heart,
That had it treasures at command,
Distress would 've shar'd the better part.
O Charity! thou beauteous Queen,
Who ante dates the wish divine!
In pity melting o'er this scene,
Soft bedew thy darling's shrine.
Nor piety forget thy son,
Who ne'er thy righteous paths forsook,
Who through the various life he run,
Neglected ne'er on thee to look!
——Lo! behold in robes of woe,
Genius, Wit, and Learning go;—
Genius sad no longer smiles,—
Wit distress'd forgets his wiles—
Majestic Learning moves in sober state;
O'er the hollow grave they mourn;
By anguish rent, their hands they wring;
From their long lov'd friend thus torn,—
Loud the funeral Hymn they sing.
Balmy comfort let thy tide,
Gently swell her milky wave,
Through the Widow's * sorrows glide,
And her Children's bosoms lave!——

For me who mindful of his heart sincere,
Dost in loose numbers tell the World my woe;
I blot this Stanza with a silent tear,
And bid the grateful current freely flow:
"*For as I mourn to him who cannot hear,*
"*I weep the more, because I weep in vain*"

* *Mr. Boyd has left an amiable and accomplished Widow, and two promising and affectionate Children, to lament his loss.*

HOMO, having heard that his Letter has given great offence to the friends, and Relations of Aristippus; makes no scruple to acknowledge, that the Publication was not meant as an Injury to his memory—but merely as a justification of his own particular friend.

Letters from Prince of Wales's Island mention that the *Ship Armenia*, Captain Sands from Bengal had arrived at that Port, but not meeting with any sale for her cargo at that place, had again failed for some of the Eastern ports. Captain Ashmead Pruen, in the Honorable Company's Cruiser Intrepid, had also arrived, having previously landed the *Europeans Transported* from Bombay, at our Settlement on the *Andamans*.

By the Bengal Papers we are informed that the *Seahorse*, Captain Perkins, and the *Elizabeth* Snow, have thrown half their cargoes, overboard, and put into Pulicat Roads — The remainder of their cargoes are supposed to be damaged; the Seahorse's in particular,—which vessel started a butt-end; and it is supposed the Captain would be obliged to run her on shore, if he could not get into the River.

A Letter from Calicut mentions that the Zoroaster, Captain Gibb, had arrived at that Place; and after landing the troops she had on board, had proceeded on her passage to Bengal.

Some accounts from France, via Brussels, speak of a *fresh insurrection* having broken out in the southern departments of the Republic; and of a *revolt* also among the *Military*, stationed in that quarter, provoked by the frequent executions, at which they have refused any longer to attend.

The following Paragraph, is copied from the India Gazette of the 17th ultimo.

"Advices, dated Rampour the 3d current, were, on Saturday last, received by the Supreme Government, announcing the voluntary surrender of Golaum Mahommed to General Sir Robert Abercromby,—We have not heard whether this unexpected change in affairs has been brought about by negociation or not—report, however, says, that in consequence of the reward lately held out by His Highness the Nabob, to any person who would bring to him the head of Golaum Mahomed he conceived himself in danger, from his own Army, and preferred trusting to the clemency of the British Government, to the chance of being delivered up by his mercenary followers.—the fact may confidently be relied upon.

DEATHS.

At Noozed,—on the 29th Ultimo *Lieutenant Richard Nibbs*, of the 8th Battalion of Native Infantry.

Lately, the son of *James Brodie Esq.*

Lately at Bombay *Gregory Page Esq.* late Chief of Tannah, and

Captain Michael Cockburn, and *Captain Love* both of the Country sea Service,

ORDER OF COUNCIL.

LONDON GAZETTE,—20th *June.*

In a former Gazette, we published his Majesty's instructions to the Commanders of the Navy and Privateers, relative to the Seizure of American ships, which gave much umbrage, and brought forward a very serious representation from the United States of America, to the Court of Great Britain—in consequence of which the following publication took place:

In consequence of its having been represented to his Majesty's Ministers that the Order of Council signed the 6th of November, 1793, respecting the seizure of American ships under particular circumstances might be attended with very serious inconvenience, his Majesty was pleased to revoke his former instructions, and to issue the following in their stead:

"Whereas, by a former instruction to the Commanders of our ships of war and of privateers, dated the 6th of November, 1793, We signified, that they should stop and detain all ships loaden with goods, the produce of any Colony belonging to France, or carrying provisions or other supplies, for the use of any such Colony, and should bring the same with their cargoes to legal adjudication. We are pleased to revoke the said instruction; and in lieu thereof we have though fit to issue these our instructions, to be duly observed by the Commanders of all our ships of war and privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque against France.

1st. "That they shall bring, in, for lawful adjudication, all vessels, with their cargoes, that are loaden with goods, the produce of the French West India Islands, and coming directly from any port of the said Islands, to any port in Europe.

2d "That they shall bring in, for lawful adjudication, all ships with their cargoes, that are loaden with goods the produce of the said Islands, the property of which goods, shall belong to subjects of France, to whatsoever ports the same may be bound.

3d. "That they shall seize all ships that shall be found attempting to enter any port of the said Islands, that is or shall be blockeded by the arms of his Majesty or his Allies and shall send them in with their cargoes, for adjudication according to the terms of the second Article of the former instructions bearing date the 8th day of June, 1793.

4th. "That they shall seize all vessels, loaden wholly or in part with naval or military Stores, bound to any port of the said Islands and shall send them into some convenient port belonging to his Majesty, in order that they together with their cargoes, may be proceeded against, according to the rules of the Law of Nations.

(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS."

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

June 1st.—William Bennett, a young man of very genteel appearance, was tried upon an Indictment which stated, that on the 11th of June last, an open and public war was carrying on between his Majesty and the people of France, and that the Prisoner, being a natural born subject of his said Majesty, did unlawfully, piratically, and feloniously assist with others in seizing and carrying away an English vessel called the Polly of Harwich.

There were other Counts in the indictment charging the prisoner with having acted under a commission of certain persons styling themselves the executive Government of France.

Several witnesses were examined on the part of the Crown, the substance of whose evidence was, that the prisoner acted as Cook on board a French privateer called the Petite Victorie; and that this privateer seized and took an English vessel called the Providence, and afterwards the Polly of Harwich,—The witnesses said that the prisoner formerly lived with the Duke of Orleans, with whom he went to France; that he behaved very kind to the English sailors, and had been concerned in a plot to rescue the privateer from the hands of the French.

The Prisoner in his defence said, that he went, to Paris, with the late D. of Orleans. with whom he lived in a genteel capacity; that after the deaths of the King, Queen and Duke of Orleans, he was arrested, and thrown into the Prison *de la Force*, tried and acquited: he was several times afterwards taken into custody, and confined in the Conciergerie. From this prison he was liberated, but having no pass, and being taken for an English spy, he was apprehended again, and thrown into a dungeon in Picardy, where he continued for fourteen days; By various stratagems he at length got to Dunkirk, and was persuaded to go on board a French privateer, as the only probable means of getting out of France,

The learned judge (Heath) said, that the Prisoner's defence was no excuse, since he ought to have submitted to imprisonment in France, rather than have assisted the enemies of his country. All Englishmen might make similiar excuses.

The Jury withdrew for a short time and returned with a Verdict,—*Not Guilty.*

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

Examination of the Assassin of Collot D'Herbois.

ADMIRAL being placed at the Bar of the revolutionary Tribunal, was questioned as to his name, age, quality, and profession. He replied, that his name was Henry Admiral, and that he was fifty years of age; that he left the place of his birth at the age of twenty-six; that he had lived with several persons, and had been employed in the Royal Lottery.

PRESIDENT—what masters did you serve? BERLIN the Minister, the Abbe his brother, and the female Belleisle his sister, Emigrants.

PRESIDENT—Were you not employed by the Tyrant, at the *Thuilleries* with the Grenadiers?

I was there every time the *general* was beat.

PRESIDENT—Where were you on the 10th of August?

At the *Thuilleries*, with the Battalion of the *Filles* St. Thomas; and I considered it as my duty to obey Tassin's orders.

PRESIDENT—By whom were you appointed to a situation in the Lottery?

By M. de Mauzy, Chamberlain to the Emperor, whom I saw for the last time in October, 1780.

PRESIDENT—Whom did you keep company with at Paris, and have you not seen Anjubeau?

I was intimate with no person. I was acquainted with those who used to be at the Coffee house.—I did see Anjubeau, I predicted to him that I should soon die, and said to him. that I should die as a man.

PRESIDENT.—How long ago did you see Anjubeau? On the day of my arrest.

PRESIDENT.—What arms did you carry, and how long did you carry them?

A firelock given me some time ago by the Capt. of my Company; I had also a pair of Pistols, which I bought of a hawker in the street *des Petits Champs.*

The president observed that hawkers never sold pistols.—Admiral made no reply to this observation.

PRESIDENT.—Why did you purchase these pistols?

To execute a project which I had formed.

PRESIDENT.—What was this project?

To assassinate Robespierre and Collot de Herbois.

PRESIDENT.—What attempts did you make to assassinate them?

For three days I sought an opportunity of assassinating Robespierre. Yesterday morning I went to the *Rue St. Honore*, near Robespierre's house, and asked a fruiterer at what hour Robesperre went to the Committee. The fruiterer directed me to the end of a Court, which I went into, and met a female, and a volunteer with his arm in a sling: they told me, that Robespierre was busy. I then went to the Committee of Public Welfare, and waited at the door for some time. I afterwards breakfasted on the *Terrace des Feuillans*, whence I proceeded to the Convention. At the end of the Sitting I retired under the porch which leads from the Hall of the Convention to the place where the Committee assemble, under a pretence of hearing the news, but really for the purpose of waiting for Robespierre and of discharging a pistol at him. I saw several Deputies pass, whose names I asked not perceiving however Robespierre among them, I went to sup at Dufl's. I afterwards went home to my lodgings, at No. 4. in the *Rue Faivait*, and formed the resolution of assassinating Collot de Herbois. I waited for him, and hearing him knock at the door at one o'clock in the morning, and seeing Collot's housekeeper open the door, I snatched up my pistols, and rushing upon Collot snapped both of them, but they missed fire. I was afterwards told, that one them went off; but of this I have no recollection I then returned to my own room, with an intention of putting an end to my own existence; but having failed in this attempt, I heard the watch called, and persons coming up stairs. I called out that I would murder the first who entered. I was however secured, and conducted to the *Corps de Garde.*

PRESIDENT.—Why did you wish to assassinate Collot d'Herbois?

Because I was urged thereto by my conscience. It would indeed have been a brilliant exploit, if I had succeeded, for I should thereby have saved the Republic, and have excited the wonder and regard of all France.

PRESIDENT.—Whence did you derive these resources that enabled you to enter into expences which your situation did not seem to afford.

From œconomy, and the sale of my effects.

PRESIDENT.—Did you not wound a Citizen?

On returning to my room, I loaded my arms, opened, shut, and opened my door again, and discharged my firelock on the first person who appeared.

ADMERAL having declared that the above examination was strictly true, signed it.

LIST OF THE MINORITY

WHO VOTED

FOR MR. FOX'S RESOLUTIONS,

With a view, by negociation, to obtain a peace; the previous Question having been moved on them by the Ministers.

Anson, Thomas	Milner, Sir W.
Aubrey, Sir John	Milbanke, Ralph
Antonie, Lee	Milnes, R. S.
Baring, Sir Francis	North, Dudley
Bouverie, Edward	Pierse, Henry
Bunch, J. R.	Plumer, William
Byng, Geo.	Powlett, Powlett
Clayton, Sir Rob.	Rawdon, Hon. John
Courtenay, John	Russel, Lord William
Church, J. B.	Sheridan, R. B.
Crewe, John	Shaw, Cunliffe
Curwen, J. C.	Smith, William
Erskine, Hon. Tho.	Spencer, Lord Rob.
Featherstone, Sir Hon.	St. John, St. Andrew
Fitzpatrick, Gen.	Sturt, Charles
Fletcher, Sir H.	Taylor, M. A.
Fox, C. J.	Tarleton, Colonel
Francis, Philip	Thompson, Thomas
Harrison, John	Townsend, Lord John
Harcourt, John	Vyner, Robert
Honeywood, Filmer	Walwyn, James
Howard, Henry	Western, C. C.
Hussey, William	Whitbread, Sam. Jun.
Jekyll, Joseph	Withmore, John
Jervoise, C. J.	Winnington, Sir Edw.
Ludlow, Earl	Wilbraham, R.
Long, Samuel	Wharton, John
Maitland, Hon. T.	

TELLERS.

Lambton, W. Henry, Grey, Charles,

MINORITY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

ON THE SAME RESOLUTIONS,

MOVED BY THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

Duke of Norfolk,	Earl of Albemarle,
Grafton,	Stanhope,
Bedford,	Lauderdale,
Marquis of Lansdown,	Egmont,
Earl of Derby,	St. John,
Earl of Thanet,	Chedworth.

WHIG CLUB.

At a meeting of the Whig Club, the Right Hon Lord Petre in the chair. The thanks of the Club were severally voted to his grace the Duke of Bedford, to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, and the minority in the two Houses of Parliament, for the wise and patriotic, though ineffectual exertion they had recently made, to procure a specific declaration of the precise object of the war, as a preliminary to the obtaining of a just and Honorable peace. In returning thanks to the Society, for this testimony of their concurrence and approbation, it was said by Mr. Fox and other members of the two Houses, who were present, that the friends of liberty felt that there was at this time danger to be apprehended to the constitution, but not on the side of the persons who were now the objects of ministerial prosecution.—That the danger came from persons much more considerable in the country, and therefore came with more alarm to every true and faithful subject.

POLAND.

Warsaw, June 30th.

According to his Majesty's wish, 14 Citizens are now appointed his Adjutants:—two of them must do duty every day at the Palace, and accompany the King wherever he goes; nothing but sickness can excuse them from this service. Any failure in the same, subjects an Officer, to the fine of 100 florins, and the pain of imprisonment. No person is permitted to buy up cattle, or any other provisions, within four miles of Warsaw. Count Urruh Wuhlser, the Advocate, and the Intendant of the Post-office, Sartorios, were arrested on the 18th; the latter by express orders from General Kosciuscow. The Provost of the suburb of Prague, Moholic, is also apprehended The Russian General Murrison, has entered Buske, in Courland, to curb the insurrection in Lithuania.

The Provisionary Council have ordered, that all the ci-devant Ministers, Members of the Permanent Council, and especially such persons as have received pensions and gratifications from the Diet of Grodno, or the Confederation of Targowitz, shall look upon their appointments as superseded, and return the sums they have received, into the public Treasury, before the first of June; otherwise they shall be subject to prosecution. It is to be observed, that Wuhlser, the Advocate, lately arrested, was a Member of the Provisionary Council.

A courier that arrived at Sendomir, on the 18th, from General Kosciuskow's camp, near Polanice, brought intelligence, that the Polish Gen. Groschowski had passed the Vistula, for the purpose of making a general attack upon the Russians.—It was thought that the victory of the Prussian General Favrat, had anticipated this undertaking. The town of Brzese, in Lithuania, has erected an effigy of General Kosciuskow in the town-house—he was born in the Waywodship. Grodno, Brazess, Radom and Illsa, in Sindomir, have acceded to the act of insurrection agreed on at Cracau.—Wilna has framed an act for itself, and has been followed by several other Districts.—The late Secretary of Lithuania, has been sent to General Kosciuscow, to concert measures for improving the act of Wilna, and effecting more uniformity between the plans of the different Provinces, The inhabitants of Samogitia have also joined the insurrection.—Prince Sapieha has determined to serve as a Captain, and has presented the Republic with 6000 florins, and 40 artillery horses. Count Oginski, late Anbassador to the Court of Holland, has resigned the office of Treasurer of Lithuania, and given a considerable sum as a patriotic gift, and is to raise a regiment of chasseurs at his own expence. The whole force of Poland, not including the peasantry, consists of 67,870 men, viz. 22,970 under General Kosciuskow; 19,900, under General Groschowski; 6000 Jasinski, near Grodna; 12,000 at Wilna; and 8000 at Warsaw.

STATE OF THE WHEEL,

At the close of the thirty-eighth Day's Drawing,
Wednesday, the 10th December, 1794.

PRIZES DRAWN,

1	as 1st drawn,	Pagodas	500
1	Prize of 10,000	-	10,000
2	ditto of 2,500	-	5,000
4	ditto of 1000	-	4000
7	ditto of 500	-	3500
14	ditto of 250	-	3500
37	ditto of 100	-	3,700
75	ditto of 50	-	3,750
2811	ditto of 20	-	56,220

2952 Prizes amounting to Pagodas, 90,170
6548 Blanks,

9500 Tickets Drawn.

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL,

1	ditto of 500	-	500
4	ditto of 250	-	1000
3	ditto of 100	-	300
5	ditto of 50	-	250
139	ditto of 20	-	2780
1	Prize as last drawn,	-	5000

153 Prizes in the Wheel, amounting to Pagodas 9830
347 Blanks,

500 Tickets undrawn,

By the above Statement, it appears, that the Wheel is Pagodas 4830 above par, and that there are little more than two and a quarter Blanks to a Prize.

☞ Tickets warranted undrawn, at 50 Pagodas each.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,
FRIDAY THE 5TH DEC. 1794.
No. 2404 Prize of 500 Pags.
No. 8917 Prize of 100 Pags.
No. 4828 Prize of 50 Pags.
Prizes of 20 Pags. each.

8418 8954 2681 2468 9792 1669 1244 9788
6573 1697 6582 3654 5465 5550 6248 8142
8859 8316 8565 3160 7845 1616 570 8051
6209 7282 7415 5622 7488 1870 5532 7043
8192 6781 9001 6655 4158 4544 4466 4921
3064 9935 3803 26 1467 4720 1294 2752
687 2506 8562 3090 480 3475 5907 5329
1205 4[illegible]21 8280 3147 61 2034 1348 1367
3032 4422.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
MONDAY THE 8TH DEC. 1794.
Nos. 2644 3752 4040 Prizes of 250 Pags. each.
No. [illegible]576 Prize of 100 Pags.
Nos. 1373 6756 8984 9548 Prizes of 50 Pags. each.
Prizes of 20 Pags. each.

7123 4610 783 6628 386 7076 221 2448
24 429 6296 2236 9584 6535 5840 6393
7[illegible]38 490[illegible] 76[illegible]2 9303 9226 6018 5775 1243
1882 6353 6683 1833 5985 3877 7789 3672
6170 1189 2013 8421 5503 1181 5225 3284
5197 5672 3710 1213 6692 3085 565 3834
1370 1969 7126 8011 3329 3491 5583 7903
8846 7724 7348 3077 4180 7427 6824 3300
8908 569 4786 7252 2084.

THIRTY-EIGHT DAY'S DRAWING,
WEDNESDAY THE 10TH DEC. 1794.
No. 3748 Prizes of 1000 Pags.
Nos. 2856 8202 5596 3137 2744 Prizes of 50 Pags. each.
Prizes of 20 Pags. each.

7 5823 1840 2824 2705 3850 6718 3106
7956 5105 9406 4599 75 5414 1855 8515
5449 4887 3251 9354 3183 9454 4080 3226
2659 7120 6921 1943 7362 253 3546 5732
2369 3523 6369 316 78 2547 6475 729
7484 5604 6163 8019 3910 5399 4028 1445
4433 2235 6085 7891 3696 4907 2180 1940
1856 8988 8876 3950 4760 899 7904 7092
322 1532 3079 6101 4290 2267 895 5428
3612 2686.

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